

## DIPLOMATIC INSTRUCTION

### **Freeman, Chas, *The Diplomat's Dictionary* (revised edition 2006)**

This book is fun – and useful -- to skim as career diplomat Freeman wittily quotes definitions of such diplomatic practices and tools as flattery, morality, and precedence, as well as diplomacy itself. He quotes Zhou Enlai, who called it “the continuation of war by other means,” and Wynn Catlin, who said it “was the art of saying ‘Nice Doggie’ till you can find a rock.” It’s a book both for the serious and for those who enjoy whimsy.

### **Freeman, Chas, *Arts of Power: Statecraft and Diplomacy* (2011)**

This newly revised edition of retired U.S. career diplomat Chas Freeman’s book is especially useful for readers interested in the broad functions of an embassy – what it actually does and for what purpose. Freeman incisively discusses the power of the state as it conducts diplomacy, the different forms of what he terms “diplomatic maneuver,” and, most importantly, the skills a diplomat must have. Students of diplomacy will find particular useful Freeman’s discussion of the main functions of an embassy, which he defines as agency, advocacy, diplomatic dialogue, reporting and analysis, counsel (i.e. trying to influence policy), and stewardship.

### **Herring, George C., *From Colony to Superpower: U.S. Foreign Relations since 1776* (2008)**

A superb history of American foreign policy. To understand where we are today and where we may go in the future, an appreciation for our past is essential. Herring wonderfully describes the history of the American approach to international relations from the birth of the Republic to today.

### **Hutchings, Robert and Suri, Jeremi, *Modern Diplomacy in Practice* (Palgrave, 2020)**

This book, the first comprehensive comparative study ever undertaken, surveys and compares the world’s ten largest diplomatic services: those of Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Russia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Chapters cover the distinctive histories and cultures of the services, their changing role in foreign policy making, and their preparations for the new challenges of the twenty-first century.

### **Jett, Dennis C., *Why American Foreign Policy Fails: Unsafe at Home and Despised Abroad* (2008)**

When the U.S. confronts today's world, it does so without any recognizably coherent policy approach. Foreign policy is constructed within a marketplace of ideas, resulting in confusing and sometimes contradictory directives on how best to deal with the world around us. Part of this is due to a changed global environment. The three biggest changes are the end of the Cold War, the rise of globalization, and increased partisanship within the U.S. government. However, it is also because of the unique marketplace of ideas within the U.S. that sets various actors against one another in deciding who or what influence foreign policy decisions. This book explores this

change in U.S. foreign policy, examine the roles that the six primary actors (the President, the Congress, the bureaucracy, non-governmental organizations, the media and the public) play in policy decisions, and assess the potential for improvement within this system.

**Nicolson, Sir Harold, *Diplomacy* (Third Edition, 1963, republished with minor additions 1988)**

Although dated – British diplomat Nicolson wrote the first edition in 1948 – *Diplomacy* remains a classic in its field. Its description of what constitutes an ideal diplomat and its informed discussion of the evolution of diplomatic practice are especially useful. The book includes excellent chapters on points of diplomatic procedure and diplomatic language.

**Smith, Raymond F., *The Craft of Political Analysis for Diplomats* (2011)**

Smith, a retired senior U.S. Foreign Service officer who spent much of his long career in political assignments, has written an insider's account that offers excellent insights into the nature and practice of political reporting and analysis. His book is eminently practical. It includes particularly useful chapters on the objectives of political analysis, the tool kit available to diplomats carrying it out, and the "competition" analysts face as they seek to influence Washington policymakers. The book also has a couple of case studies and a chapter on the impact of technological change.

### **DIPLOMATIC LIFE/CASE STUDIES**

**Allison, Graham, and Zelikow, Philip, *Essence of Decision: Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1999)**

One of the most influential political science works written in the post-World War II era, the original edition of *Essence of Decision* is a unique and fascinating examination of the pivotal event of the Cold War. Not simply revised, but completely re-written, the Second Edition of this classic text is a fresh reinterpretation of the theories and events surrounding the Cuban Missile Crisis, incorporating all new information from the Kennedy tapes and recently declassified Soviet files. *Essence of Decision* Second Edition is a vivid look at decision-making under pressure and is the only single volume work that attempts to answer the enduring question: how should citizens understand the actions of their government?

**Carr, E. H., and Cox, Michael, *The Twenty Years' Crisis 1919-1939: An Introduction to the Study of International Relations* (2001)**

E. H. Carr's classic work on international relations, published in 1939, was immediately recognized by friend and foe alike as a defining work. The author was one of the most influential and controversial intellectuals of the 20th century. The issues and themes he developed continue to have relevance to modern day concerns with power and its distribution in the international system. Michael Cox's critical introduction provides the reader with background information about the author, the context for the book, and its main themes and contemporary relevance.

**Crocker, Chester A., Hampson, Fen Osler, and Aal, Pamela, *Herding Cats: Multiparty Mediation in a Complex World* (1999)**

In each of the two dozen cases examined in this volume, mediation was a multiparty effort, involving a range of actors—individuals, states, international organizations, and NGOs—working simultaneously or sequentially. These vivid accounts attest to the crucial importance of coordinating and building upon the efforts of other players. They also illuminate the opportunities and problems presented by different entry points of mediation—from conflict prevention, through negotiation during active conflict, to post-settlement implementation and peacebuilding—and by different kinds of leverage, levels of engagement, and objectives.

**Dunn, David H., *Diplomacy at the Highest Level: The Evolution of Summit Diplomacy* (1993)**

Although somewhat dated, this is still the best book around on the advantages and pitfalls of those much-ballyhooed meetings when heads of government go eyeball-to-eyeball. Dunn discusses in detail the forms these sessions can take. Particularly compelling is his account of “funeral summits,” when world leaders conduct important business with one another at the bier of one of their recently departed fellows.

**Hutchings, Robert and Suri, Jeremi, eds., *Foreign Policy Breakthroughs: Cases in Successful Diplomacy* (Oxford, 2015)**

Drawing from a deep reservoir of historical research, *Foreign Policy Breakthroughs* aims to reinvent diplomacy for our current era. The original and comparative research by an outstanding group of international contributors examines nine varied cases: post-World War II relief, the rise of the non-aligned movement, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the U.S. opening to China, the Camp David accords, the reunification of Germany, the creation and enlargement of the European Union, the completion of the North American Free Trade Agreement, and relief aid to Afghanistan. The book closes with systematic reflections on how current diplomats can apply lessons from the past to contemporary challenges.

**Kopp, Harry W., and Gillespie, Charles A., *Career Diplomacy: Life and Work in the U.S. Foreign Service* (2008)**

Written by two retired senior U.S. Foreign Service officers, *Career Diplomacy* is most useful as a guide to the way Americans carry out their diplomatic activities. It is very much an insiders’ book written for other insiders -- and for those interested in getting inside. Readers will value its description of the joys and pitfalls of Foreign Service life and what the authors consider the Service’s three core functions: representation of U.S. interests, overseas operations, and policymaking.

**Locke, Mary, and Yost, Casimir A., eds., *Who Needs Embassies? How U.S. Missions Abroad Shape Our World* (1997)**

This Institute for the Study of Diplomacy monograph includes five accounts prepared by senior U.S. Foreign Service officers of their experiences in difficult periods at embassies in Korea, Israel, Guatemala, South Africa, and Germany. Its basic message is that despite technological and other changes, embassies remain vital for the conduct of foreign policy.

**Morgan, William D, and Kennedy, Charles Stuart, *The U.S. Consul at Work* (1991)**

Technological advance and the growing threat of terrorism have led to many changes in consular work since this book was published as the Cold War ended. But it still provides an excellent, detailed account of the different features of a very important aspect of diplomacy. Aside from chapters on citizenship service and the visa function, the book also discusses professional training and the role of locally-hired foreign nationals who provide continuity in consular sections and elsewhere in embassies.

**Shawn Dorman, ed., *Inside a U.S. Embassy: Diplomacy at Work* (Third edition, 2011)**

Published by the American Foreign Service Association, this book is an invaluable hands-on guide to the activities of the different parts of a diplomatic mission and how and by whom these are carried out. It really lives up to its title. Especially helpful is the series of profiles of specific real-life embassy officials, from the ambassador and the deputy chief of mission to the locally-employed foreign staff. These are supplemented by "one-day journals" in which embassy staffers, again real-life people, describe what they did over a typical twenty-four hour period.

**Zakheim, Dov, *A Vulcan's Tale: How the Bush Administration Mismanaged the Reconstruction of Afghanistan* (2011)**

The "Vulcans," so named by Condoleezza Rice, were eight foreign policy experts who advised George W. Bush during his 2000 presidential campaign. After Bush assumed the presidency, the Vulcans helped shape the administration's foreign policy following 9/11, including the military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. All were veterans of past administrations, having served under either Ronald Reagan or George H. W. Bush, and they included among their ranks Dov Zakheim. Made comptroller and chief financial officer for the Department of Defense in 2001, Zakheim was also named the DoD's coordinator for Afghan civilian reconstruction in 2002. In *A Vulcan's Tale*, Zakheim draws on his own participation and intimate knowledge to analyze how the United States missed critical opportunities while it struggled to manage two wars, particularly the seemingly endless endeavor in Afghanistan. In his view, the Bush administration's disappointing results in Afghanistan were partly attributable to the enormity of the challenges, certainly. But flawed leadership and deficiencies of management, understanding, and forethought all played their parts as well.

## DIPLOMATIC MEMOIRS

**Acheson, Dean, *Present at the Creation: My Years at the State Department* (1987).**

**Albright, Madeleine, *Madam Secretary* (2013).**

**Baker, James A. III, *The Politics of Diplomacy* (1995).**

**Bohlen, Charles, *Witness to History, 1929-1969* (1972)**

Although dated, this memoir by one of the great figures in postwar U.S. diplomacy is a classic in its field. Bohlen, a career diplomat, was one of the earliest American specialists in Soviet affairs and served as ambassador to Moscow, Manila, and Paris. His book is valuable both for its descriptions and analyses of the activities of an American ambassador assigned to key countries and for its recollections of the evolution of U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union from the closing years of World War II (when Bohlen interpreted for FDR at the Yalta Conference) through the depths of the Cold War

**Burns, William, *The Back Channel* (2019).**

**Cohen, Herman J., *Intervening in Africa: Superpower Peacemaking in a Troubled Continent* (2000).**

An academic who became a diplomat late in his career, Ambassador Cohen is one of the few authentic experts on Africa in the U.S. Foreign Service. He served only briefly as an ambassador (to Senegal and The Gambia). As assistant secretary for African Affairs and the “Africa man” on the National Security Council staff, Cohen played a leading role in guiding U.S. policy through the post-Cold War transition on the continent. In this book, he looks at seven civil wars in Africa in which American diplomatic intervention played a major role: Ethiopia, Mozambique, Sudan, Angola, Liberia, Rwanda, and Somalia. It’s excellent reading for students interested in the way the United States has dealt with challenging African issues.

**Crocker, Chester A., *High Noon in Southern Africa: Making Peace in a Rough Neighborhood* (1993)**

Situated in the regional conflicts of Southern Africa in the 1980s, this memoir illustrates the challenges of achieving policy coherence in the inter-agency and Executive-Legislative contexts and draws conclusions about what works - and what doesn't - in cases where US diplomats are called upon to provide sustained leadership in the search for peaceful solutions to violent conflict.

**Cross, Charles Tenney, *Born A Foreigner: A Memoir of the American Presence in Asia* (2002)**

Born in China to a missionary family, “Chuck” Cross was one of the last authentic “Old China Hands.” He spent most of his career in places on the periphery of the Chinese People’s Republic:

Indonesia, British Malaya, Hong Kong, Singapore (where he was U.S. ambassador) and twice in Taiwan, initially on his first diplomatic assignment, then, three decades later as “quasi-ambassador.” Assigned to London during the Vietnam War, he tried to bring about better British understanding of U.S. policy in Southeast Asia. In this engaging personal memoir he spells out vividly his many adventures on the periphery of China and his impressions of the transformation of East Asia that took place over those years.

**Davidow, Jeffrey, *The Bear and the Porcupine* (2007)**

Davidow was American ambassador to Mexico from 1998 to 2002 and witnessed the end of seventy-one years of one party rule by the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). His unusually candid (un)diplomatic memoir vividly portrays the Mexican and American politicians and diplomats who played principal roles in bilateral relations during those important years. The ambassador deals incisively with the transforming of Mexican politics and the way this affected U.S.-Mexican ties. He has a lot to say in particular about the two countries’ handling of the critical issue of Mexican migration to the United States. The title suggests that relations with a porcupine (Mexico) can be really prickly for a bear (the U.S.).

**Davies, John Paton Jr., *China Hand* (2012)**

A career Foreign Service officer and China specialist, Davies served with distinction during World War II at American diplomatic missions in China and India, and later in Moscow as the Cold War began. His contacts with Chinese Communist leaders and his conviction, honestly reported to Washington, that they were likely eventually to win control of the country led to his ouster from the Foreign Service on trumped-up charges by John Foster Dulles, Eisenhower’s secretary of state. This posthumous autobiography, written before his death in 1999, is especially valuable for its detailed accounts of his meetings with the men who would eventually become the leaders of Communist China and independent India and Pakistan.

**Dean, John Gunther, *Battle Zones* (2009).**

Dean is an unusual figure in Cold War U.S. diplomacy: he spent almost his entire career overseas (including as ambassador to Thailand, Cambodia, India, Denmark, and Lebanon) and virtually none in Washington. His action-packed memoir is full of dramatic events, not least his evacuation at short notice of Embassy Phnom Penh as the Khmer Rouge approached. It is particularly strong on U.S. intervention in Southeast Asia, where Dean served in South Vietnam and Laos as well as in his Bangkok and Phnom Penh ambassadorial jobs. He loved to be in the thick of things and tries to get his readers to appreciate what it’s like to serve in dangerous places as an action-oriented Cold Warrior.

**Djerejian, Edward P., *Danger and Opportunity: An American Ambassador’s Journey Through the Middle East* (2008).**

Djerejian, one of the most talented of the State Department’s Arabist specialists, served as ambassador to Syria and Israel and as assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs. In his book, he tries to explain what has gone wrong with U.S. policy in the region and offers ideas

about how it should be changed. Djerejian is one of those successful diplomats equally effective in managing relations at Washington and dealing with foreign governments as a senior embassy official. He has written a provocative book that remains valuable reading despite the many changes in the Middle East that have occurred since its publication.

**Farrand, Robert W., *Reconstruction and Peace Building in the Balkans* (2011).**

Farrand has written a careful autobiographical account of how a U.S. Foreign Service officer whose previous experience had focused on conventional diplomacy successfully managed bitter ethnic disputes in a city in former Yugoslavia in the late 1990s. Although perhaps too detailed for some tastes – Farrand really gets down into the weeds – it is an important case study of civilian stabilization in a postconflict environment that should be valuable to scholars of the Balkans and students of postconflict resolution alike.

**Grove, Brandon H. Jr., *Behind Embassy Walls* (2005).**

In this very candid memoir, Ambassador Grove describes the many twists and turns in a Foreign Service career that included assignments in Africa, South Asia, the Near East, and both East and West Berlin, as well as senior postings in Washington. Grove served as ambassador to Zaire and in the tricky job as consul general in Jerusalem. He is especially good on the way a professional diplomat must handle “great men,” in his case a rambunctious Attorney General Robert Kennedy and a couple of highly idiosyncratic politically-appointed ambassadors. His description of the impact of diplomatic life on an officer’s family shows us another, often neglected side of Foreign Service life.

**Hill, Christopher R., *Outpost* (2014).**

**Hillenbrand, Martin, *Fragments of our Time: Memoirs of a Diplomat* (1998).**

After postings in Africa and Asia, Hillenbrand spent the better part of his career in Europe, where he became one of the U.S. government’s leading experts on Germany, eventually serving there, and in Hungary, as ambassador. In Washington, he held the key policymaking position of assistant secretary for European Affairs. Written by a genuine professional authority, this book is especially valuable for readers interested in the way the United States dealt with the multiple challenges it faced in Europe at the height of the Cold War.

**Holbrooke, Richard, *To End a War* (1998).**

**Holdridge, John H., *Crossing the Divide: An Insider’s Account of the Normalization of U.S.-China Relations* (1997).**

Holdridge was “present at the creation” of modern U.S.-Chinese ties. He accompanied Henry Kissinger to Beijing on his historic 1971 journey and was later assigned there as deputy chief of mission. He was also ambassador to Indonesia and Singapore and served as assistant secretary of

state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. *Crossing the Divide* is must reading for those who are looking for an authoritative study of how the ice was broken in Washington's ties with the People's Republic of China. It is also a good read for readers interested in learning how an active area specialist deals with diplomatic challenges.

**Hull, Edmund J., *High Value Target: Countering Al Qaeda in Yemen* (2011).**

Hull, who served extensively in posts in the Middle East, has written a fine account of what a talented ambassador experienced in a region can accomplish under trying circumstances to win Washington's support for a program he advocated, scrounge the needed resources, and provide strong leadership to his embassy staff to assure that he accomplished what he set out to do. The book's focus on the increasing importance of the struggle against Islamic extremist terrorism in U.S. diplomacy makes it particularly valuable. *High Value Target* won the American Academy of Diplomacy's Dillon award for the best study of U.S. diplomacy written in 2011.

**Hume, Cameron, *Mission to Algiers* (2006).**

Hume provides a detailed (some would say too detailed) play-by-play account of his years as U.S. ambassador to Algeria, 1997-2000, as the Algerian government grappled with an Islamic insurgency. His narrative focuses on his role in U.S. efforts to promote democracy, the rule of law, and a market economy. An instructive book for readers interested in the way an active ambassador can influence Washington policymakers.

**Hutchings, Robert, *American Diplomacy and the End of the Cold War* (Johns Hopkins, 1997)**

As director for European affairs at the National Security Council from 1989 to 1992, Robert Hutchings was at the heart of U.S. policymaking toward Europe and the Soviet Union during the dizzyingly fast dissolution of the Soviet bloc. *American Diplomacy and the End of the Cold War* presents an insider's report on and analysis of U.S. performance during a crucial turn of world history.

**Jenkins, Kempton, *Cold War Saga* (2010)**

Jenkins, a career Foreign Service officer, served in several European posts during the Cold War. His recollections of his experiences in Germany, the embassy in Moscow, and several assignments in Washington offer useful behind-the-scenes looks at how the U.S. dealt with Soviet threats to Berlin and other aggressive Kremlin moves in those years. In his account of his five-year stint at the U.S. Information Agency, he provides detailed insider information about Washington's cultural diplomacy in the Johnson and Nixon administrations.

**Kaiser, Philip M, *Journeying Far and Wide* (1992)**

Kaiser began his government career in the Department of Labor and initially became involved in diplomacy through his role in the Labor Attaché program. An active Democrat, he was appointed ambassador to Senegal and Mauretania in the Kennedy administration and later served as deputy chief of the U.S. embassy in London and as ambassador to Hungary and then Austria in the Carter administration. His free-wheeling memoir is useful for readers interested in the way the United States supports free labor movements overseas, and, more generally, about how a



political appointee handles ambassadorial responsibilities.

**Keeley, Robert V., *The Colonels' Coup and the American Embassy: A Diplomat's View of the Breakdown of Democracy in Cold War Greece* (2011)**

Keeley, a career Foreign Service officer who later became ambassador to Greece, was a relatively junior political officer at the American Embassy in Athens when the so-called "Colonels' Coup" took place in 1967. He strongly objected to Washington's acceptance of the surprise coup and the repressive right-wing authoritarian regime that followed. This is his insider's account of how U.S. policy was formulated, debated, and implemented, much to his dissatisfaction, during the critical years 1966-1969. Aside from its important findings, Keeley's book also provides insights on how a courageous FSO sought against the odds to influence an important policy debate.

**Kennan, George, *Memoirs* (two volumes, 1967, 1972)**

This is the classic autobiographical account of the diplomatic activities of one of America's greatest 20<sup>th</sup> century Foreign Service officers and Soviet specialists. Although Kennan's memoirs were published forty and more years ago, they remain an invaluable source on U.S. diplomacy toward Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union from the 1930s to the 1960s and the key role Kennan often played in formulating and implementing it. (NOTE: Readers interested in Kennan's career should also consult Yale Professor John Lewis Gaddis's long biography, *Kennan: An American Life*, published in 2011.)

**Kissinger, Henry, *White House Years; Years of Upheaval; Years of Renewal* (2014).**

**Lyman, Princeton, *Partner to History: The U.S. Role in South Africa's Transition to Democracy* (2002)**

U.S. ambassador to South Africa during the transition from the apartheid regime to majority rule, Princeton Lyman is ideally situated to relate how Washington policymakers and the American embassy in Pretoria used U.S. influence, economic assistance, and political support to help end apartheid without sparking civil war. The book offers candid assessments both of U.S. policy deliberations and the roles of leading South African and American players in this historic development.

**Matlock, Jack F., *Autopsy on an Empire* (1995).**

**McFaul, Michael, *From Cold War to Hot Peace: An American Ambassador in Putin's Russia* (2018).**

**Meyer, Armin, *Quiet Diplomacy: From Cairo to Tokyo in the Twilight of Imperialism* (2004)**

A career Foreign Service officer who held ambassadorial assignments in Beirut, Teheran, and Tokyo, Meyer offers valuable accounts of his many, highly varied contributions to U.S. diplomacy in the Cold War years. His description and analysis of U.S.-Japanese relations during

the Nixon administration, which included Okinawa's reversion to Japanese administration, the contentious extension of the bilateral Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, and the "China Shock" the Japanese experienced when Nixon opened the door to the Communist government in Beijing, provide an insider's view of a particularly challenging time in U.S.-Japan relations.

**Miller, Robert H., *Vietnam and Beyond: A Diplomat's Cold War Education* (2002)**

Miller spent nearly a third of his forty-year Foreign Service career on America's unsuccessful Vietnam venture, from 1962 to the end of the war. His account provides informative observations of the personalities and contending roles and positions of the major civil and military dramatis personae who led the U.S. effort as well as many of the key South Vietnamese players in the war. On the personal level, Miller reveals how one diplomat's thinking on Vietnam evolved as America's frustrations grew. It offers perceptive views on how we became involved in what was to become a major failure in U.S. foreign policy.

**Murray, Craig, *Dirty Diplomacy: The Rough-and-Tumble Adventures of a Scotch-Drinking, Skirt-Chasing, Dictator-Busting and Thoroughly Unrepentant Ambassador Stuck on the Frontline of the War Against Terror* (2011)**

Although the subject matter is dead serious, the picaresque subtitle reflects the defiant wit at the heart of this highly revealing memoir by the colorful and prominent former British ambassador to Uzbekistan. Murray's brief term (2002–2004) belies his influence as a scrupulous administrator who, whatever his personal failures, proved incorruptible in pursuit of social justice in a nation suffering under a sadistic regime.

**Newsom, David, *Witness to a Changing World* (2008)**

As undersecretary of state for political affairs, David Newsom held the most senior position ordinarily available to a career U.S. Foreign Service officer. On the way there he served as ambassador to Libya, Indonesia, and the Philippines, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and a host of other posts beginning with a junior position at the embassy in Karachi, Pakistan, soon after the partition of British India. Although his account of his diplomatic years seems at times superficial, perhaps necessarily so given the scope of his career, it provides readers with a good sense of the evolution of U.S. policy in the Cold War years and the important contribution a talented professional made to its development and implementation.

**Ortiz, Frank, *Ambassador Ortiz: Lessons from a Life of Service* (2005)**

Ortiz, one of the first Hispanic Foreign Service officers to win a prominent role in U.S. diplomacy, spent most of his long career dealing with the problems of the Western Hemisphere, where he served as ambassador to Argentina, Peru, Guatemala, and several Caribbean countries. His book spells out the role he played in advancing U.S. interests, usually in a conservative direction, especially during his assignments in Argentina and Guatemala. It is a good read for those interested in the way U.S. Latin American policy was made and implemented during years when policymakers often sharply disagreed on the right approach to the region.

**Perkins, Edward, *Mr. Ambassador: Warrior for Peace* (2006)**

The son of poor blacks in the segregated Old South, Perkins defied the odds to become a highly successful Foreign Service officer. He was ambassador to Liberia, Australia, and South Africa, where he served for three years as the struggle against apartheid moved toward its climax. (The assignment of a black American as ambassador did not make the Afrikaner-led South African government particular happy.) The most valuable part of the book deals with his activities as ambassador in Pretoria and the role he played in helping to devise and implement America's South Africa policy.

**Platt, Nicholas, *China Boys* (2010)**

Although Nick Platt later served as ambassador to the Philippines, Pakistan, and Zambia, he focuses in this fascinating book on the role he played in China and on the making of U.S. China policy. Platt accompanied President Richard Nixon on his historic 1972 visit to the People's Republic and later served at the U.S. mission in Beijing. It was Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger who first referred to Platt as a "China Boy" whence the title of his book. In Washington, Platt held several positions that dealt with Sino-U.S. relations. Before he retired to become president of the prestigious Asia Society, he had long been recognized as one of the most authoritative specialists on China in the U.S. government. His book reflects the evolution of the way the United States dealt with China from Nixon's breakthrough to the end of the century and will be valuable to readers interested in that major focus of American foreign policy.

**Power, Samantha, *The Education of an Idealist* (2019).**

**Rice, Condoleezza, *No Higher Honor* (2011).**

**Richmond, Yale, *Practicing Public Diplomacy: A Cold War Odyssey* (2008)**

Richmond's book explores the importance of cultural and ideological communication between the United States and other countries in promoting international cooperation and freedom. As a Foreign Service officer, Richmond handled press, educational, and cultural affairs in Germany, Laos, Austria, Poland, and, most significantly, the Soviet Union. His book includes engaging accounts that illustrate in a lively and personal way what public diplomacy entails and how it can be effectively carried out through exchange programs and by savvy FSOs assigned to embassies abroad.

**Shackelford, Elizabeth, *The Dissent Channel: American Diplomacy in a Dishonest Age* (2020).**

**Sherman, Wendy, *Not for the Faint of Heart* (2018).**

**Simpson, Howard R., *Bush Hat, Black Tie: Adventures of a Foreign Service Officer* (1999)**

Filmmaker George Stevens, Jr., the founder of the American Film Institute, once said: "When it

comes to recounting his adventures on four continents, Howard Simpson is the David Niven of Foreign Service officers.” In *Bush Hat, Black Tie*, his fifteenth book, Simpson offers a lively narrative of his experiences as a witness to the end of the colonial era and as a frontline practitioner of public diplomacy during the Cold War, when he served in such widely diverse posts as Saigon, Lagos, Canberra, Algiers, Paris, and Marseilles.

**Spain, James W., *In Those Days: A Diplomat Remembers* (1998)**

This blunt and often humorous autobiography takes us from Spain’s childhood in Chicago to his four ambassadorships – to Tanzania, Turkey, Sri Lanka, and, as deputy U.S. permanent representative, at the United Nations. His account includes a rich variety of footnotes to history, some of them lighthearted, others more touching and serious. They include tales of his encounters with the many different kinds of people a Foreign Service officer meets in the course of a career. Among them are not only difficult visiting American congressmen and African and Asian heads of state but also colorful Pashtun tribesmen he encountered during an early assignment to Pakistan. In the process the reader will learn a good deal about the conduct of U.S. foreign relations as carried out by a skillful and perceptive diplomat who fully enjoyed taking on the many challenges that came his way.

**Sumar, Fatema Z., *The Development Diplomat* (2021).**

**Tuthill, John, *Some Thoughts to Some Men: Serving in the Foreign Service* (1996)**

Tuthill’s memoir focuses on his years as minister for economic affairs at the American Embassy in Paris (1956-59), ambassador to the Organization for European Cooperation and Development (OECD, 1960-62), and ambassador to Brazil (1966-69). The section on Brazil includes discussions of the terrorist threat to the country the role there of the Central Intelligence Agency. Tuthill concludes with some thoughts about the good and bad aspects of a Foreign Service career.

**Wilkowski, Jean, *Abroad for Her Country: Tales of a Pioneer Woman Ambassador in the U.S. Foreign Service* (2008)**

Ambassador Wilkowski’s book (the pun in its title is intended) provides an insightful and moving account of the successful career of a woman Foreign Service officer in an era when females were only beginning to make their way to senior levels in American diplomacy. She entered the Service in 1944 and served in nine countries on three continents, eventually rising to become ambassador to Zambia, the first American woman ambassador to an African country. Wilkowski writes with wit, candor, and insight about the way diplomacy is carried out, including its personal dimensions. The book will particularly appeal to readers interested in learning how women first broke into the virtually all male ranks of the American ambassadors club.

**Yovanovitch, Marie, *Lessons From the Edge* (2022).**

**Zimmerman, Warren, *Origins of a Catastrophe: Yugoslavia and its Destroyers* (1996)**

The last U.S. ambassador to undivided Yugoslavia, Zimmerman offers his personal, behind-the-scenes account of what happened to this once powerful country and why. He served in Belgrade from March 1989 to May 1992, when he was recalled. Soon afterwards he resigned from the Foreign Service, where he had served with distinction for over three decades. During his three years as ambassador, the secession of Croatia and Slovenia was internationally recognized and rump Yugoslav launched military actions in both Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Although Zimmerman's interpretation is disputed by some analysts, it is must reading for anyone interested in the Balkan crises of the 1990s. *Origins of a Catastrophe* won the American annual Academy of Diplomacy's Dillon Award for the best book published that year on the conduct of American diplomacy.